

The Hartford Republican

Fine Job Work.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF OHIO COUNTY

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HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1917.

No. 13

STEEL PRICES GET BIG SLASH

THE PEOPLE AND ALL ALLIED
GOVERNMENTS SHARE IN
REDUCTIONS.

AGREEMENT VOLUNTARY

Entire Output of Plants To Be Dis-
tributed Under War Board's
Supervision.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Steel prices in the United States were cut in half today when President Wilson approved a scale of quotations fixed in a voluntary agreement made by producers with the War Industries Board. The general public, as well as the American and Allied Governments will share in the reductions, which go into immediate effect, and the agreement provides that producers shall not reduce wages.

The prices will obtain until January 1, 1918, to be revised then if investigation shows they are inequitable.

The entire output of American steel plants will be distributed under supervision of the War Board, which, exercising the powers of priority of transportation given the Government by Congress, will apportion it in a way best to meet the country's war requirements.

The new prices and the reduction they represent in present quotations follow:

Steel bars at Pittsburgh and Chicago, \$2.90 per hundredweight. The recent price was \$5.50.

Other prices agreed upon all subject to revision January 1, 1918, but to become effective immediately, follow:

Iron Ore—Basis lower lake ports; price agreed upon, \$5.05 gross; no change.

Coke—Connellsville; price agreed upon, \$8 net ton; recent price, \$16 a ton; a reduction of 62.5 per cent.

Steel Plates—Basis Chicago and Pittsburgh; price agreed upon, \$3.25 per hundredweight; recent price, \$11 per hundredweight; a reduction of 70.5 per cent.

Pig Iron—Price agreed upon, \$33 gross ton; recent price, \$58 gross ton; a reduction of 43.1 per cent.

Steel Bars—Pittsburgh and Chicago basis; price agreed upon, \$2.90 per hundredweight; recent price, \$5.50 hundredweight; a reduction of 47.3 per cent.

Steel Shapes—Basis Chicago and Pittsburgh; price agreed upon, \$3 hundredweight; recent price \$5 hundredweight; a reduction of 50 per cent.

The price agreement was reached after months of negotiations between steel producers and Government officials. The prices were based on cost of production estimates made by the Federal Trade Commission after an investigation conducted at the President's direction.

The chief point of difference that developed in the prolonged conferences was over the question of whether the public and the allied governments should share in the prices to be fixed. President Wilson has insisted that they should, and the Administration has supported the Pomerene Bill now pending in Congress giving the Government power to fix iron and steel prices generally. Inclusion of the public and the Allies in the voluntary reductions will still demands made in some Government quarters that the steel output be requisitioned in the national defense act, but the Pomerene Bill will be pushed. It is understood, that it may be enforced in event the voluntary agreement does not work out satisfactorily.

Officials in close touch with the situation said to-night that prices approved by the President were liberal and would allow fair profits to all steel plants. Some of the larger concerns, they said, would make handsome profits at the prices named and production, they declared, should be stimulated accordingly.

In arriving at fair prices for both producer and consumer the great problem has been to get figures permitting small mills to produce without a loss and at the same time prevent the larger plants from taking too great a profit. At one time a plan was considered by which mills

would have been paid varying costs, based on cost of production and capital investment, the entire output of all mills to be sold in a pool at one price. This was abandoned as too complicated and too difficult of administration.

Cost of Producing Plates.
Virtually the same purpose will be accomplished, officials said to-night in the opinion of the War Tax Bill which will take for the Government a large share of excess profits.

The cost of producing steel plates in some of the larger plants is now about \$25 or \$26 a ton, according to the testimony of Joseph E. Davies, vice chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, before the Senate Committee, which is considering the Pomerene Bill. This will give these mills a profit of \$30 a ton under the price of \$65 approved by the President. In the smaller mills, according to Commissioner Davies' testimony, the cost runs much higher. Ninety per cent of the plants, Mr. Davies said at the time, could sell plates at \$58 and make a profit.

Nothing is said in the White House announcements as to contracts in force, but it is believed they will stand except in instances where the War Board decides a manufacturer's product is not essential for war purposes, and that he must relinquish a part of his requirements for more vital industries.

GOODS ON THE GOVERNOR.

We are obliged to the Hartford Herald for publishing its correspondence with Gov. Stanley whereby we are enabled to prove our charge that the Governor ignored Claude Blankenship's resignation from the County Exemption Board.

Unhappily for the Governor he gives too many excuses for not accepting the resignation. He first denies having received it, and then explains that the President refused to accept resignations except in extreme cases. If the first contention were true why the second one? But the first was not true. The Governor had received at least one of Blankenship's numerous resignations. We have on our desk positive proof of this fact in a register receipt card signed by the Governor at Frankfort July 12, 1917.

Perhaps this exposure will teach the Herald not to monkey with a loaded bomb.

DEMAND LA FOLLETTE'S EXPULSION FROM SENATE

St. Paul, Sept. 25.—Expulsion of Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, from the United States Senate is demanded in a petition addressed to that body today by the Minnesota Public Safety Commission. Senator La Follette is accused in the commission resolution of making an address of a disloyal and seditious nature at the Nonpartisan League convention here last Thursday night.

The commission also referred to the United States District Attorney the matter of the conduct of Senator La Follette and others at the same meeting with a request that the parties, if found to have violated any Federal statute, be vigorously prosecuted.

DANIELS DENIES REPORT THAT 7 SHIPS WERE SUNK

Washington, Sept. 25.—Official denial was issued tonight by the Navy Department of a published report that five merchant ships and two convoying vessels had been sunk by submarines. Secretary Daniels has promised that casualties will not be withheld from the public.

The department's statement, issued through the Public Information Committee, follows:

"Within the past few days a report that two merchant ships and two convoying vessels were sunk in battle with submarines has received wide circulation in the press. The Navy Department authorizes the statement that this story is entirely without foundation."

A MONSTROSITY.

Nature in her errors, as Lord Bacon would express it, is responsible for a strange monstrosity now on exhibition at the Fair grounds here. It is a year old Jersey calf with six legs. Two of the legs grow out from just behind the left shoulder, and are nearly two feet in length and perfectly developed. The freak is the property of William Meredith, a farmer living near Bowling Green.

COL. T. R. FLAYS SEN. LA FOLLETTE

SAYS WISCONSIN MEMBER IS DIS-
GRACE TO UNITED STATES
SENATE.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 24.—"If I were this minute a member of the United States Senate I would be ashamed to sit in that body until I found out some method of depriving Senator La Follette of his seat in that chamber which he now disgraces by his presence there," Col. Theodore Roosevelt declared in a talk to-day at a luncheon given for Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood and himself as a part of the middle western patriotic celebration of this city.

Continuing his remarks concerning Congress, Col. Roosevelt asserted that if Congress had taken the action three years ago that it has since the declaration of war, the war would have been over.

Must Make Words Good.
"If we take heed of any peace utterances Germany prepares we will show that we are not prepared yet to go out into the world without a guardian," the Colonel added. "America must make good the words of President Wilson. 'Make the world safe for democracy.' For this reason we should declare war against Austria and Turkey."

At the conclusion of his talk, Col. Roosevelt was presented with a gold quill with the reminder that the pen is mightier than the sword.

"But I would rather have a sword," the Colonel said. "This is a very exclusive war as far as I am concerned. I was blackballed by the committee on admission."

Maj. Gen. Wood in a speech following the former President said: "It is utter foolishness to say that America can win the war in the air or with chemical devices. It can only be won with men and by sacrifice."

After praising Maj. Gen. Wood, Col. Roosevelt said:

"Now that I have spoken to you of Americans who stand for and are representative of America. I now wish for a minute to speak to you of an American who represents the worst of American characteristics—Senator La Follette."

"Senator La Follette is at this moment loyally and efficiently serving one country—Germany. He is acting in such fashion as to make him one of the most potent enemies of this country and a most sinister enemy of democracy. He claims, and it is the emptiest of all claims, to stand for democracy. He is doing everything in his power to enthroned autocracy under the German flag throughout the world by the attitude he is taking toward the war. He is showing himself the worst enemy that democracy has now alive."

"I read a couple of days ago of Senator La Follette's utterances, before an organization out in Minneapolis, and hereafter that organization that asks Senator La Follette to speak ought to be made to show conclusively why it should be considered a patriotic organization thereafter."

Circuit Court.

Judge Slack came over from Owensboro yesterday morning to hold an adjourned session of Circuit Court. Only some minor equity cases were considered and disposed of.

ARGENTINE HOUSE FAVORS RUPTURE

REVOLUTIONARY CHARACTER
ASSUMED IN STRIKE SIT-
UATION.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 25.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day voted in favor of a rupture with Germany. The vote was 53 to 17.

Rumors were current tonight that President Irigoyen was not willing to break off relations with Germany, notwithstanding the action taken to-day by the Chamber of Deputies. It was announced to-night that a manifestation will be made before the congressional palace to-morrow to demand an immediate rupture in the name of the Argentine republic.

The situation brought about by the strike is becoming more serious and it is feared the conflict will assume a revolutionary character if an immediate settlement is not reached.

The city's food supplies have been almost cut off by the strike. No more milk is to be had. The cutting of telegraph wires has isolated the capital except from nearby Southern points. The only cable communication which remains is by way of London.

The government desired to postpone formulation of its policy until it received from Ambassador Naoa at Washington translations of the 415 telegrams received or sent by the Swedish legation here. These messages were telegraphed to Dr. Naoa with instructions to send translations.

The Government is considering imposition of a rigid censorship of all messages in the republic to prevent misuse of the cables such as that practiced by Count von Luxburg, the dismissed German Minister.

Strikers have cut the telegraph line to Valparaiso, Chile, paralyzing direct cable service to the United States.

The authorities have been advised officially that strike agitators in the city of Santa Fe have been conferring with the German Consul there and that the serious strike among all classes of workmen during the last month in that city was fomented and supported by Germans.

The resolution declaring for the breaking off of relations with Germany adopted to-day by the Chamber of Deputies was passed by the Argentine Senate by a vote of 23 to 1.

Believe War Will Follow.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Besides further consolidating the Americans in the war for democracy, the addition of Argentina to Germany's list of enemies would mean the partial relieving of the United States and Brazilian fleets in the patrol of the South Atlantic, even if there should not be more spectacular co-operation by sending an army to France.

Advised as they have been of the sentiment of the public in Argentina, the action of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies in voting for a rupture of relations with Germany created little surprise among officials of the State Department, and it is believed here that the break will be followed by war.

President Irigoyen has been consistent in his determination not to permit his country to take any other than a neutral position, but it is considered improbable that he will veto

the action of the legislative branch of his government. A political danger would face his administration in such a course, since the majority of the people appear to feel keenly the ridiculous position in which their country has been placed by the duplicity of the German Minister. The discovery today that the strikes and riots in Buenos Aires were instigated and supported by German agents only makes the situation worse.

Although great military support might not be given the Allies by Argentina, her economic aid would be important. Perhaps the largest producing country in South America, she could contribute plentifully to the food supplies of the fighting nations.

COAL PRICES TO BE REVISED UPWARD

Washington, Sept. 25.—Early revision upward of coal prices in a number of outlying districts will be made by the Fuel Administration. The scale of prices recently fixed, it has been found, will not permit operators in some States to run their mines at a profit. This is particularly true in some parts of the South and West, where coal runs in thin veins.

The revision will be accomplished by reclassifying the entire districts concerned. There will be no relief, it is said, for the few operators in the central fields who own mines containing thin veins.

BOILED DOWN.

A call has been issued for another 20 per cent of the drafted soldiers to start for the army cantonments October 3. This call will take twenty-one men from Ohio county.

The nation's organized farmers have appealed to the President to exempt all active producing farmers from the draft for military service.

The steel producing industries have voluntarily entered into an agreement with the War Industries Board to cut steel prices from forty to seventy per cent.

So many soldiers have become insane from the terrific noise of artillery fire that United States army authorities will, after examination by experts, weed out those men whom tests show cannot stand the nerve-wrecking ordeal.

M'CALL RENOMINATED BY BAY STATE REPUBLICANS

Boston, Sept. 26.—The desire of the Republicans of Massachusetts to continue the "War Governor" in office for a third term was emphatically shown yesterday when Gov. Samuel W. McCall was renominated at the primaries by a majority of 58,180 over Grafton D. Cushing, former Lieutenant Governor. The votes: McCall, 82,426; Cushing, 24,246.

Frederick W. Mansfield, who opposed Gov. McCall in the election last year, again was nominated for Governor by the Democrats without opposition.

CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN CHURCH OPENS TO-DAY

The fifty-second annual conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church of Kentucky began to-day at 12 o'clock in Stoner's Chapel on Twelfth and Hill streets. Bishop George C. Clements, formerly editor of the Star of Zion, the official organ of the African Church of Zion in the United States, will conduct the conference. The services were opened by a sermon by the bishop, followed by holy communion. The organization of the conference followed. The conference will continue for one week.—Louisville Times.

In County Court.

J. W. Carter qualified as administrator of the estate of J. M. Wade, deceased.

Henry V. Chambers was granted administration of the estate of J. B. Chambers, deceased.

J. H. Miller was appointed guardian of Golda Evans, a minor, for the purpose of securing a marriage license recently.

J. A. Leach qualified as guardian of the minor heirs of A. B. Leach, deceased, recently.

THIS WEEK.

To patrons who may be owing me and desire to settle with me personally will have to do so this week.

DR. E. W. FORD.

BERLIN'S TERMS TO QUIT BELGIUM

DEMAND RIGHT TO PURSUE
BUSINESS GROWTH
THERE.

ADDED NOTE TO POPE

Would Have Special Privileges In
Belgium, Especially In Ant-
werp.

London, Sept. 26.—Germany has agreed to evacuate Belgium on certain conditions. It is declared in a German official statement, according to a dispatch from Berne today, given out by the Wireless Press.

Germany, it is stipulated, must have the right to develop her economic enterprises freely in Belgium, especially in Antwerp.

The proposal was made in a supplementary note to the Vatican, replying to the peace initiative of Pope Benedict. It was in the form of a verbal communication made by Foreign Secretary Kuhlmann to the Papal Nuncio at Munich, wherein the Foreign Secretary specified the conditions under which Germany was willing to conclude peace on the basis of the evacuation of Belgium.

The verbal note to the Papal Nuncio said Germany would contribute a share of the compensation to be paid to Belgium for war damages. Belgium would be required, it is said, to give a guarantee that any such menace as that which threatened Germany in 1914 would in future be excluded.

Belgium must undertake to maintain administrative separation of the Flanders and Walloon districts introduced by Germany, the verbal note says, because this separation corresponds to the wishes of a majority of the Belgian people and because Germany desires such separation on account of racial sympathy.

German Spy at Narrows.

Mr. T. L. Loyd, a farmer living near Narrows, thought he had discovered a surreptitious German spy one night last week. Mr. Loyd's residence is some bit off the public road, and when a suspiciously acting stranger called at his gate late Friday night inquiring the way to Dundee, Mr. Loyd telephoned Squire Doan, at Dundee, to arrest him, but when the supposed spy turned up at Dundee it was discovered that he was a harmless old citizen of the vicinity who had been to Owensboro and was a little late in getting home.

SOLDIER HAS HARROWING EXPERIENCE UNDER TRAIN

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 25.—Lester Runyon, of Company K, Second Kentucky Regiment, trying to return to his command at Lexington from Boyd county, was caught between the rails, knocked down and run over by a train of fifteen C. & O. freight cars, escaping without serious injuries. He says he was picked up and dropped by the cars many times and finally tossed to safety.

INCREASE IN WATER AND LIGHT RATES AFTER OCTOBER FIRST

The high prices of everything connected with the making of lights and the pumping of water necessitates our raising the minimum rate for lights from \$1 to \$1.25 and the minimum water rate from \$1 to \$1.25, and where tub is used, from \$1.75 to \$1.85.

Coal is now costing us \$600 per year more than it ever has before, and lubricating oils, packing, copper wire, etc., have doubled in price. Therefore we are compelled to make these new rates.

All bills must be paid promptly on or before the 15th of the month or water and lights will be turned off without notice.

All outstanding accounts, bills that are in arrears, must be settled by the 15th of next month or the water and lights must of necessity be discontinued. Please govern yourself accordingly.

KENTUCKY LIGHT & POWER CO.,
Incorporated.
Hartford, Kentucky.

The World Do Move



WAREFARE ON SUBS IS DISCOURAGING

LITTLE PROGRESS HAS BEEN
MADE AGAINST U-BOATS
SAYS WRITER.

London, Sept. 22.—A writer in a London newspaper has the following to say regarding U-boat warfare and the development of defensive measures:

"A good deal has been added within the last few days to our knowledge of the war against the U-boat, but the most significant of what to the public are the new facts is the danger of being overlooked. The Prime Minister gave us what was in many respects a reassuring statement of the position. Comparing July with April our losses fell by forty-three per cent, but as they increased fifty-four per cent, from March to April (vide the weekly returns), an upward movement must not be regarded as an impossibility. In the 'best' month—the sixth—of the 1915 'blockade' we lost twelve merchantmen, but in the four following weeks thirty-five were sent to the bottom.

Outlook Not Cheerful.

"The remarkable thing that Mr. Lloyd George told us, however, is that the number of submarines is increasing. Coupling this with the diminution in the sinkings what does it mean? It means that our war against the U-boat is primarily a defensive war—that we are giving better protection to our merchantmen, but are making no real progress along the line of the only true defense, which is the destruction of the enemy. The Germans are adding to their underwater fleets faster than we are subtracting from them. That is to say, they are not only reducing our available shipping at the net rate of nearly 3,000,000 tons a year (Mr. Lloyd George gave the monthly net average for the first half year as 'under 250,000 tons'), but they are also destroying the shipping of our Allies and of neutrals and building up their flotillas of U-boats for some possibly more direct military purpose.

Loss of Warships.

In the last twelve months enemy submarines have been responsible for the destruction of five battleships, five cruisers, twelve destroyers, two submarines, seven mine sweepers and eight auxiliaries (such as armed liners) belonging to the Allies. In the same period our enemies are not known to have lost anything above the grade of a destroyer. Such facts indicate that the legitimate fighting possibilities of the submarine have not yet been exhausted. Indeed, the opinion of many of our most thoughtful and progressive officers is that we have hardly touched the fringe of them, any more than we have of the use of the mine in fleet tactics.

By the way, the Prime Minister told us that "losses from mines are not very considerable, they are mostly from submarines." It comes to much the same thing, however, since the great majority of enemy mines are also "from submarines."

Aggressive Warfare Needed.

The nowhere said that we were making greater headway than before with the primary and vital task of destroying the U-boats. The "Anti-submarine" plans are increasingly successful, are "meeting with considerable success," but if the enemy is increasing the number of his sea-keeping submarines it is clear that the plans are not successful in the only sense in which success ought to be measured. To paraphrase something that Lord Bessford said thirty years ago, we don't want to stop the enemy from hitting us—we want to hit him, and hard. Under the cover of our defensive measures, whose success, pro tem, is certainly written legibly enough in the sinking returns, the Germans are making good use of their submarines against both warships and merchantmen and at the same time building up strong and ever more numerous flotillas.

"While that is going on it is absurd for us to claim success. The Germans are building with a purpose, which may or may not be the one they prate about so loudly, and if we are to frustrate that purpose we must sink the U-boats. We did not get rid of the cruiser-convoy by conveying our merchantmen, but by capturing the enemy's overseas bases and systematically hunting down his ships."

And Diarrhoea Remedy.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was used by my father about a year ago when he had diarrhoea. It relieved him immediately by taking three doses he was absolutely cured. He has great faith in this remedy," writes Mrs. W. H. Williams, Sundry, N. Y.

Girls Taking Places of Men.

Newark, Sept. 22.—Girls today are taking the places of porters, chefs,

and waiters on trains operating on the Wheeling and Lake Erie between Wheeling and this city.

It is not a question of wages. The girls get as much as the men. "They give better satisfaction," said General Passenger Agent McRoberts.

You Need a Spring Laxative.

Dr. King's New Life Pills will remove the accumulated wastes of winter from your intestines, the burden of the blood. Get that sluggish spring fever feeling out of your system, brighten your eye, clear your complexion. Get that vim and snap of good purified healthy blood. Dr. King's New Life Pills are a non-gripping laxative that aids nature's process, try them to-night. At all druggists, 25c.

An Irish Comeback.

An Irishman employed in a large factory had taken a day off without permission and seemed likely to lose his job in consequence. When asked by his foreman the next day why he had not turned up the day before, he answered:

"I was so ill, sir, that I could not come to work to save my life."

"How was it then, Pat, that I saw you pass the factory during the morning on your bicycle?" asked the foreman.

Pat was slightly taken aback, then regained his presence of mind, he replied:

"Sure, sir, that must have been when I was going for the doctor."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Has a High Opinion of Chamberlain's Tablets.

"I have a high opinion of Chamberlain's Tablets for biliousness and as a laxative," writes Mrs. C. A. Barnes, Charleston, Ill. "I have never found anything so mild and pleasant to use. My brother has also used these tablets with satisfactory results."

MUCH ABUSED GOAT IS REAL TREASURE

ILLINOIS PUBLISHER URGES
RAISING OF "NANNY" FOR
MILK.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—That the hitherto despised goat may aid materially in solving problems arising from war conditions by increasing the milk and cheese production, is the opinion advanced by H. L. Hollister, publisher of a farm paper. Governor Lowden, of Illinois, is quoted as considering this theory sound.

The keeping of a goat or two may become as popular a way of doing our bit in the world war as planting a war garden, according to Mr. Hollister, who says that even the doorway or roadside may be profitably made to serve as a pasture for this animal. If you are a suburbanite, your goat will make you independent of the milkman and may enable you to slide safely thru tight times, resulting from sickness or lack of employment.

Do away with the useless family dog, Mr. Hollister urges us, and substitute the profitable goat. It is hardy, free from disease, adaptable to all conditions and is easily domesticated.

Some Swiss goats are hornless, have amiable dispositions that qualify them as pets, and often yield as much as six quarts of milk a day. At the present price of cow's milk, Mr. Hollister estimates such a goat would produce fully \$160 a year.

The goat has a great advantage over the cow, in that it costs only about a fourth as much to maintain, and gives milk ten months a year. The milk is easily digested and makes excellent food for the baby. Goat's flesh has the same good value as mutton.

Governor Lowden, of Illinois, has asked Mr. Hollister to appoint a commission to investigate ways and means of educating the American public in the value of the milk goat. Mrs. C. H. Cahill, one of Mr. Hollister's experts is already on her way to Europe to investigate the extensive goat milk and cheese industry in various countries there. An attempt is being made to persuade Governors of other States to take action similar to Governor Lowden's and thus bring about a concerted campaign to induce suburbanites, villagers and small farmers to take up goat raising and to make the milk goat a permanent American family institution.

Bad Colds From Sudden Changes.

Spring brings all kinds of weather and with it comes colds and the revival of winter coughs and hoarseness. Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey will head off a new cold or stop the old one, the soothing balsams relieve the sore throat and heal the irritated tissues. Get a bottle to-day and start treatment at once. At your druggist, 25c. Formula on the bottle.

AN AUDITED STATEMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL ACCOUNTS

Of Superintendent Ozna Shults Since His Last Report, of January 24, 1916, Including Both County and State Funds—Also Audited Statement of State Funds For Fiscal Years 1914-1915, 1915-1916 and 1916-1917.

Hartford, Ky., Sept. 5, 1917.

To the Citizens and Tax Payers of Ohio County:

Realizing more and more as the days go by the responsibility of the office I hold and feeling that it is just, fair and right that those who pay the taxes and bear the burdens of government, are justly entitled to "A Look At The Books" of their public servants and in fulfilling the promise heretofore made, I most cheerfully submit the following audited statement as to the income and disbursements of the School Superintendent's office since my last audited statement was made on January the 24th, 1916.

Most respectfully submitted,

OZNA SHULTS, S. S. O. C.

Hartford, Ky., Sept. 5, 1917.

Ohio County Board Of Education.

Gentlemen:—At the request of Supt. Ozna Shults, we, your committee appointed to audit the books as Treasurer of the Ohio County Board of Education, beg leave to report that we have audited said books from a period beginning January 24, 1916, to January 1, 1917, and that he has received from all sources the following amounts:

Jan. 24, 1916	Balance of cash on hand as shown by our report of that date	\$ 2,856.25
Jan. 25, "	Received from W. C. Blankenship, land sales for taxes	41.11
Feb. 1, "	Received from S. O. Keown, taxes	712.97
Feb. 1, "	Received from Fordsville R. R. Tax	20.50
Feb. 25, "	Received from Beaver Dam, R. R. Tax	19.57
March 15, "	Received from L. L. Newcom, sale of coal	1.95
March 15, "	Received from D. R. Tinsley, sale lumber	1.80
June 19, "	Received from Fordsville R. R. Tax	20.58
Aug. 5, "	Received from sale Goshen schoolhouse	25.00
Aug. 10, "	Received from S. O. Keown, taxes	1,889.97
Oct. 2, "	Received from S. O. Keown, taxes	986.65
Oct. 16, "	Received from S. O. Keown, taxes	1,071.54
Nov. 18, "	Received from S. O. Keown, taxes	1,779.97
Dec. 22, "	Received from S. O. Keown, taxes	7178.91

Total amount received from all sources.....\$17,610.14

DISBURSEMENTS FROM JANUARY 24, 1916, TO JANUARY 1, 1917.

Notes and interest paid	\$ 1,140.50
Paying school census	347.80
High School tuition	2,258.27
Services on County Board	199.00
School furniture	578.57
Treight paid	78.68
Digging wells	120.30
Paint, painting, etc.	451.55
Taxes refunded wrongfully charged	4.75
Rent paid	39.00
Aid Supt. A. L. Haynes, for Graham school	81.75
Printing deeds	4.00
Building Elmwood schoolhouse	345.60
Building East View schoolhouse	438.00
Building Goshen schoolhouse	523.50
Building Westfield schoolhouse	527.00
Building Rosine schoolhouse	622.00
Building Horse Branch schoolhouse	692.20
School lots, repaving, etc.	295.75
Office expenses	180.00
Coal, hauling, buckets, brooms, crayon, erasers, etc.	2,565.00

Total amount expended.....\$11,516.51

Total amount expended.....\$11,516.51

Balance cash on hand Jan. 1, 1917.....\$ 6,093.27

\$17,610.14 \$17,610.14

We further state that we have carefully checked and added the receipts and disbursements covering above mentioned period and find them to be correct and that we audited said treasurer's books from January 5, 1914, to Jan. 24, 1916, as shown by our statement of the date last mentioned and that from January 5, 1914, to January 1, 1917, he has written 2,702 checks and 1,872 vouchers for sums amounting to \$171,960.50 and that his books were found to be in balance to the penny and have been kept in a good legible manner.

Respectfully submitted,
C. O. HUNTER,
C. M. CROWE,
Committee.

Hartford, Ky., Sept. 5, 1917.

Ohio County Board Of Education.

Gentlemen:—We, your committee appointed at the request of Supt. Ozna Shults, to audit the books of said Superintendent, as Treasurer of the Ohio County Teachers' Fund, beg leave to report that we have audited said books from a period beginning January 1, 1916, to January 1, 1917, and that he has received from all sources the following sums:

1916 Jan. 1	Balance cash on hand	\$ 3,243.10
" Jan. 8	Received from State Supt.	6,495.37
" Feb. 10	Received from State Supt.	6,495.37
" March 11	Received from State Supt.	2,165.12
" March 15	Received from Southern School Journal	4.75
" July 1	Received from State Supt.	4,380.41
" Oct. 11	Received from State Supt.	6,461.46
" Nov. 25	Received from State Supt.	6,461.46
" Dec. 16	Received from State Supt.	12,922.92

Total amount received from all sources.....\$48,580.30

We further state that he paid out to various parties, as per cancelled checks on file in the Superintendent's office, (all of which has been checked and tabulated by the committee), the sum of.....\$44,140.73

1917 Jan. 1, Cash on hand.....4,139.54

Total.....\$48,580.30 \$48,580.30

Respectfully reported,

C. M. CROWE,
C. O. HUNTER,
Committee.

Hartford, Ky., Sept. 5, 1917.

Ohio County Board Of Education.

Gentlemen:—We further report that we have examined the books of Supt. Ozna Shults, and find that he has received from the State for teachers salaries for the fiscal year, 1914-1915, the sum of \$29,433.52, and that there was a balance in his hands from the fiscal year, 1913-1914, the sum of \$1.20 making a total of \$29,434.72, and that he paid out for teachers salaries during said fiscal year 1914-1915, the sum of \$39,540.46, leaving a deficit of \$105.74, which was paid by the Ohio County Board of Education.

And we find that he received for the fiscal year, 1915-1916, the sum of \$45,467.79, from the State and cash from teachers for the Southern School Journal, \$4.75, making a total of \$45,472.54, and that he paid out during said fiscal year the sum of \$45,230.33, leaving a balance on hands for the said year of \$177.46, which is to be divided equally between the teachers for that year.

And we find that he has received for the fiscal year 1916-1917, from the State the sum of \$45,230.33 and that he has paid out during said fiscal year for teachers salaries the sum of \$45,561.73, leaving a deficit for said year of \$331.35 to be paid by the Ohio County Board of Education.

We further certify that we have carefully checked and added each of the above accounts and find them to be correct.

Respectfully submitted,
C. M. CROWE,
C. O. HUNTER,
Committee.

GERMANS BACKING PAPAL PEACE PLAN

KAISER "HARBORS" DESIRE
THAT PLEA MAY BRING
END TO WAR.

Amsterdam, Sept. 21.—The German Government in its reply to the peace note of Pope Benedict, a copy of which has been received here, "cherishes a lively desire" that the appeal may meet with success.

Emperor William, the German note says, has been following the efforts of the Pope toward peace for a considerable time with high respect.

The reply adds that the efforts of the Pope to pave the way to an understanding might most surely be reckoned to have sympathetic reception from and whole-hearted support of the German Emperor, since he has regarded it as his principal and most sacred task to preserve the blessings of peace for the German people and the world.

Germany's Reply.

The text of the German Government's reply reads:

"Herr Cardinal: Your Eminence has been good enough, together with your letter of August 2, to transmit to the Kaiser and King, my most gracious master, the note of His Holiness, the Pope, in which His Holiness, filled with grief at the devastations of the world war, makes an emphatic peace appeal to the heads of the belligerent peoples. The Kaiser-King has dignified to acquaint me with Your Eminence's letter and to entrust the reply to me.

"His Majesty has been following for a considerable time with high respect and sincere gratitude His Holiness' efforts in a spirit of true impartiality to alleviate as far as possible the sufferings of the war and to hasten the end of hostilities. The Kaiser sees in the latest step of His Holiness fresh proof of his noble and

human feelings and cherishes a lively desire that for the benefit of the entire world the papal appeal may meet with success.

"The effort of Pope Benedict is to pave the way to an understanding amongst all people and might more surely reckon on a sympathetic reception and the whole-hearted support from His Majesty, seeing that the Kaiser, since taking over the Government, has regarded it as his principal and most sacred task to preserve the blessings of peace for the German people and the world.

"In his first speech from the throne at the opening of the German Reichstag on June 25, 1888, the Kaiser promised that his love of the German army and his position toward it should never lead him into temptation to cut short the benefits of peace unless war were a necessity, forced on us by an attack on the empire or its allies. The German army should safeguard peace for us and should peace, nevertheless, be broken, it would be in a position to win it with honor. The Kaiser has, by his acts, fulfilled the promise he then made in twenty-six years of happy rule, despite provocations and temptations.

"Sought To Avoid War."

"In the crisis, which led to the present world conflagration, His Majesty's efforts were up to the last moment directed towards settling the conflict by peaceful means. After the war had broken out, against his wish and desire, the Kaiser in conjunction with his high allies was the first solemnly to declare his readiness to enter into peace negotiations. The German people supported His Majesty in his keen desire for peace.

"Germany sought within her national frontier the free development of her spiritual and material possessions and outside the Imperial territory unhindered competition with nations enjoying equal rights and equal esteem. The free play of forces in the world in peaceable wrestling with one another would lead to the highest perfecting of the noblest human possessions. Disastrous concatenation of events in the year 1914 abso-

lutely broke off all hopeful course of development and transformed Europe into a bloody battle arena."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Face Is "Familiar."

Hopkinsville, Ky., Sept. 22.—Vego E. Barnes is back from Buffalo, where he went to see a certain man and met him on the street. "How are you, Orville?" said Mr. Barnes, extending his hand. The Buffalo man, with the natural suspicion of an easterner meeting a stranger, hesitated. "Your face is familiar," he said; "I'm sure I've seen it before, but who are you?" "Merely your brother," Vego explained. It was

the first time they had met in twelve years.

People Speak Well of Chamberlain's Tablets.

"I have been selling Chamberlain's Tablets for about two years and heard such good reports from my customers that I concluded to give them a trial myself, and can say that I do not believe there is another preparation of the kind equal to them," writes G. A. McFriede, Headford, Ont. If you are troubled with indigestion or constipation give them a trial. They will do you good.

She—How long will they be raw recruits?

He—Until the veterans finish roasting them—Puck.

NOTICE!

BUY YOUR

STRAW HAT

FROM

Hub Clothing Co.

HARTFORD, KY.



REMINGTON UMC
REVOLVER and PISTOL CARTRIDGES

MOST men use their revolvers but seldom. Yet they hold pronounced opinions about their ammunition—due to the force of example!

That is Remington UMC opinion. You see your guide with a belt full of Remington UMC. You find your dealer handing you Remington UMC as a matter of course. You hear the men at the Pistol and Rifle Club insisting on Remington UMC as strongly in .22 caliber shorts as in the .45 automatics.

There's a thought here for every man who is shooting any kind or make of pistol or revolver. Remington UMC Revolver or Pistol Cartridges are produced for every standard make and caliber of arm.

Sold by Sporting Goods Dealers in Your Community

Clean and oil your gun with REM OIL, the combination Powder Solvent, Lubricant and Rust Preventive

THE REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO., INC.
Largest Manufacturers of Firearms and Ammunition in the World
Woolworth Building, New York

RECOUNTS GREAT BATTLE OF MARNE

IN INTERVIEW, LORD FRENCH REVIEWS EARLY INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

London, Sept. 22.—The text of Lloyd French's interview in the Paris Journal on the anniversary of the battle of the Marne, in which he astonished Britain by praising Lloyd George as the man who accomplished in a few months what Lord French says Kitchener declared it would take eight years to do, was received here today. The frankness with which the former Commander in Chief discusses the mistakes of Great Britain in the early days of the war produced a lively controversy.

The interview, as received from Paris, reads:

"We had only one idea—Joffre, myself and all our commanders—and that was to save Paris and avoid also any doubtful engagement which might have turned into irreparable failure. We passed three days of uncertainty and grave anxiety. Nothing seemed assured. The maneuvers on which we counted were going wrong. The positions we hoped to hold had to be abandoned. We wondered when we would be able to stop."

"One day Joffre informed me he was going to cease the retreating movement and defend Paris on the line of the Marne. I spent the day personally reconnoitering the positions in the neighborhood of Lagay, La Forte and Sous-Journe."

"On the following day, changing his opinion under the pressure of events, Joffre decided he should fall back still farther down the line to the Seine and there take the offensive. I agreed. Then, about September 3 and 4, came the extraordinary maneuver of Von Kluck, who, instead of descending upon us directly moved obliquely toward the southeast. He was actually engaged in this maneuver when he learned of the presence of the British army, which was still standing firm, and of the existence of the Sixth French

army, formed to protect the capital. He was then menaced on the flank, and even before the troops of Gen. Mannoury crossed the Ourcq, he had begun a precipitate retreat.

"Von Kluck saved his army, but it was astonishing to us that he did not continue straight forward in an attempt to force a passage of the river. We were then able, by converging movement, to contribute usefully to the success of the great battle the full honor of which belongs to Joffre."

Asked to what he attributed the relative stagnation to which his army was reduced for long after the victory, Lord French replied:

"Regarding the operation I directed, it was attributable to an insufficiency of effectives and material. France expected from us at the most six divisions, which were to have helped her wait the moment when Russia was absolutely ready. We paid there the price for not having consented to conscription in peace times."

"Later, when the Germans were practically beaten, I was forced, for want of some divisions sent elsewhere, to relinquish the plan of advancing, as I had a right to hope, as far as Lille."

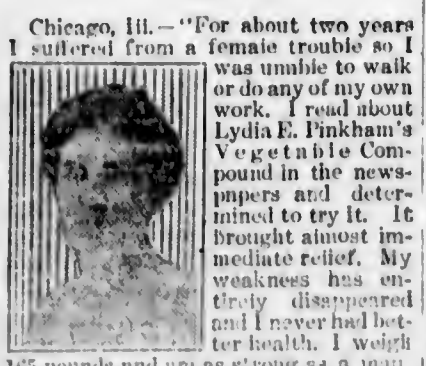
"Now the men are there, and more material than I ever dreamed of having. During 1914 and 1915, I made continual representations to obtain guns and munitions, without which it was impossible to gain victory. I remember in connection with this point, that Kitchener, after having gone over with experts, my program, which certainly was less ambitious than has since been realized, declared it would take eight years to manufacture what was asked for."

Sloan's Liniment For Rheumatism.

The torture of rheumatism, the pains and aches that make life unbearable are relieved by Sloan's Liniment, a clean clear liquid that is easy to apply and more effective than any other. For the many pains and aches following exposure, strains, sprains and muscle soreness, Sloan's Liniment is promptly effective. Always have a bottle handy for joint, lumbago, toothache, backache, stiff neck and all external pains. At druggists, 25c.

WOMAN SICK TWO YEARS

Could Do No Work. Now Strong as a Man.



Chicago, Ill.—"For about two years I suffered from a female trouble so I was unable to walk or do any of my own work. I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and determined to try it. It brought almost immediate relief. My weakness has entirely disappeared and I never had better health. I weigh 165 pounds and am as strong as a man. I think money is well spent which purchases Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Jos. O'BRYEN, 1755 Newport Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, pelvic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, and nervous prostration. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the standard remedy for female ills.

"From Now On."

"A marshal was taking a couple of negro prisoners to the Federal prison in Atlanta," said Capt. L. P. Woodford, of Georgia. "The unfortunate were from different towns and were strangers to each other until they had been rounded up by the minion of the law."

"As they were traveling Southward to begin their prison sentences they engaged in the following colloquy:

"How long did the judge send you down for?"
"Three years."
"How long you goin' down for?"
"From now on."—Washington Post.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men," said the man who habitually quotes Shakespeare, "which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."
"Yes," replied the man who had married an heiress, "I remember the tide that led to my fortune well."

"What tide was that?"
"It was an eventide and we were sitting in the garden."

The building of an American road in one of the most lawless provinces of the Philippines is said to have had a wonderfully civilized influence.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

CONGRESS KNOCKS U. S. CONTRACTORS

SAYS GOVERNMENT IS BEING CHEATED IN ALL WAR CONTRACTS.

Washington, Sept. 22.—In the last few days rifle contracts, shoe contracts, clothing contracts and ammunition contracts entered into by the War Department have been violently criticized.

There seems to be a feeling among a few members of Congress that Uncle Sam is being cheated somewhere along the line in this war work. Warned before hand to expect graft and corruption against the Government during wartime, these men are making the best showing they can on the strength of the evidence they are able to gather.

Of course most any business man in Kentucky would be tickled to get a great big contract on this basis: Six per cent allowance for investment in plant; six per cent for deterioration in plant; ten per cent profit based on cost.

The net profit to the manufacturer for a year in this case would be limited only to the number of times he could turn his money over. The two six per cent allowances would be fixed and would run for a year based on the capital invested.

Impossible To Lose.

There are a great many shrewd business men in Kentucky and yet it is safe to say that few of them ever get such contracts, where it is impossible to lose; where the buyer pays the overhead, the labor, for the materials and everything else, and where the manufacturer provides only a plant on which he gets six per cent as a starter and later a fat bonus of ten per cent on manufacturing cost.

Yet this is the form in which the Government let its contracts to three large rifle companies, early this summer, when it became apparent that the Government was going to have to use rechambered Enfield rifles instead of the superior Springfield. Only three companies in the United States, at that time, were making rifles—the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, the Remington Arms Company and the Remington-Union Metallic Cartridge Company. They had been making Enfields in large quantities for the British government and all that was necessary was for them to put new chambers in the rifles then being made, so that they would shoot American ammunition.

The Springfield arsenal, where the United States ordinarily manufactures its ammunition, was hopelessly out of it. Since the European war began in 1914 this armory manufactured only 77,000 rifles, although it had a total capacity of 15,000 rifles a day. The Ordnance Bureau had failed to provide rifles against a possible entrance into the war by the United States and the situation looked bad, indeed. After much delay contracts were signed on July 12, three months after the war broke out, for America's supply of rifles.

U. S. Gets Worst Of It.

The result was, of course, that the Government got the worst of it and made a rather bad bargain. And yet what could the Government do? It had to have rifles. They could only be bought from these three concerns. The Government could not afford to pay the price which the manufacturers said they would be forced to ask for their rifles to insure them a profit in times of labor and material shortages and possible long delays. The result was that the Government made the "cost-plus" contract, under which the Government probably will pay no more for the rifles than it would have paid if the original rifle price had been met. Yet the Government knows exactly what it is paying for and it knows that it is not paying an exorbitant price for rifles, even tho it is paying a war price.

Experience the Best Teacher.

It is generally admitted that experience is the best teacher, but should we not make use of the experience of others as well as our own? The experience of a thousand persons is more to be depended upon than that of one individual. Many thousands of persons have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for coughs and colds with the best results, which shows it to be a thoroughly reliable preparation for these diseases. Try it. It is prompt and effectual and pleasant to take.

CARGOES FOR GREECE ARE CLOSELY WATCHED

Athens, Aug. 21.—The American embargo on shipments to neutral countries without a special license for each cargo is being rigorously carried out by co-operation between the American authorities here and at home ports. During the early part of the war it was believed that a

considerable part of the goods imported from the United States to Greece, ultimately went across the frontier to Bulgaria, and by way of invaded Serbia into Austria, and thence to Germany. But it is now believed that all chance of this is now stopped by rigid surveillance on both sides of the Atlantic, making contraband shipments impossible, and ordinary shipments very difficult.

A purchaser of American goods must first make his contract with the American seller. The latter must then get the license for the shipment from the American Government. In addition, British commercial and naval permits must be had, in order to pass the cordon of British warships watching the trade routes past Gibraltar into the Mediterranean. Without this British permit, the cargo is likely to be sent to the British naval base at Malta, and a lot of goods have been actually piled up there.

While this scrutiny is going on in America the American Consul General here is one of a commission which investigates every purchase from abroad, and certificates that it is to an approved firm or individual, and that the goods will not pass into enemy hands. The blacklists of England, France, Italy and the other countries have to be gone over to see that the purchaser has not been barred by some of the Entente Allies. His general standing is also considered as a safeguard against shipments to the enemy. When all the formalities are completed on both sides of the Atlantic, the cargo may come if ships are available, and it can stand the excessive freight rates resulting from lack of tonnage.

It is an effective system to stop contraband to the enemy, but it stops shipping as well.

He Looked It Up.

"I want to be procrastinated at the next corner," said Mr. Erastus Pinkley.

"You want to be what? demanded the conductor.
"Don't lose your temper. I had to look in the dictionary myself before I found out 'procrastinate' means 'put off.'"—Chicago Herald.

Usual Psychology.

"Gipsy fortune teller (seriously)—Let me warn you. Somebody's going to cross your path.
Motorist—Don't you think you'd better warn the other chap?—Everybody's Magazine.

Health About Gone

Many thousands of women suffering from womanly trouble, have been benefited by the use of Cardui, the woman's tonic, according to letters we receive, similar to this one from Mrs. Z. V. Spell, of Hayne, N. C. "I could not stand on my feet, and just suffered terribly," she says. "As my suffering was so great, and he had tried other remedies, Dr. — had us get Cardui. . . I began improving, and it cured me. I know, and my doctor knows, what Cardui did for me, for my nerves and health were about gone."

TAKE CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

She writes further: "I am in splendid health . . . can do my work. I feel I owe it to Cardui, for I was in dreadful condition." If you are nervous, run-down and weak, or suffer from headache, backache, etc., every month, try Cardui. Thousands of women praise this medicine for the good it has done them, and many physicians who have used Cardui successfully with their women patients, for years, endorse this medicine. Think what it means to be in splendid health, like Mrs. Spell. Give Cardui a trial.

All Druggists



CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

Net Contents 15 Fluid Ounces
900 DROPS

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assuaging the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN

Thereby Promoting Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC

Recipe of *DR. J. C. FLETCHER*
Pumpkin Seed
Aloes
Rhubarb
Sassafras
Licorice
Ginger
Sulphur
Cinnamon
Peppermint
Mentha
Wintergreen
Flavor

A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infancy.

Facsimile Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 Doses—35 CENTS

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY



Starck Pianos

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL IN YOUR OWN HOME

We will ship you a beautiful Starck Piano for 30 days' free trial, in your home. No cash payment required. All we ask is that you will play upon, use and test this piano for 30 days. If, at the end of that time, you do not find it the highest grade, sweetest toned and finest piano in every way, that you have ever seen for the money, you are at perfect liberty to send it back, and we will, in that event, pay the freight both ways. T. Starck Piano must make good with you, or there is no sale.

Save \$150.00 or More

We ship direct to you from our factory, at prices that save you upwards of \$150.00 in the cost of your piano. We guarantee to furnish you a better piano for the money than you can secure elsewhere. You are assured of receiving a satisfactory sweet toned durable high grade piano.

25-Year Guarantee

Every Starck Piano is guaranteed for 25 years. This guarantee has been in effect for over 35 years of piano experience, and the reputation of an old-established, responsible piano house.

50 Free Music Lessons

To every purchaser of Starck Pianos, we give free music lessons. In one of the best known schools in Chicago. These lessons you can take in your own home, by mail. This represents one year's free instruction.

2nd-Hand Bargains

We have constantly on hand a large number of slightly used and second-hand pianos of all standard makes taken in exchange for new Starck Pianos and Player-Pianos. The following are a few sample bargains:

Weber \$110.00
Steinway 92.00
Chickering 90.00
Kimball 95.00
Starck 195.00

Send for our latest complete second-hand bargain list.

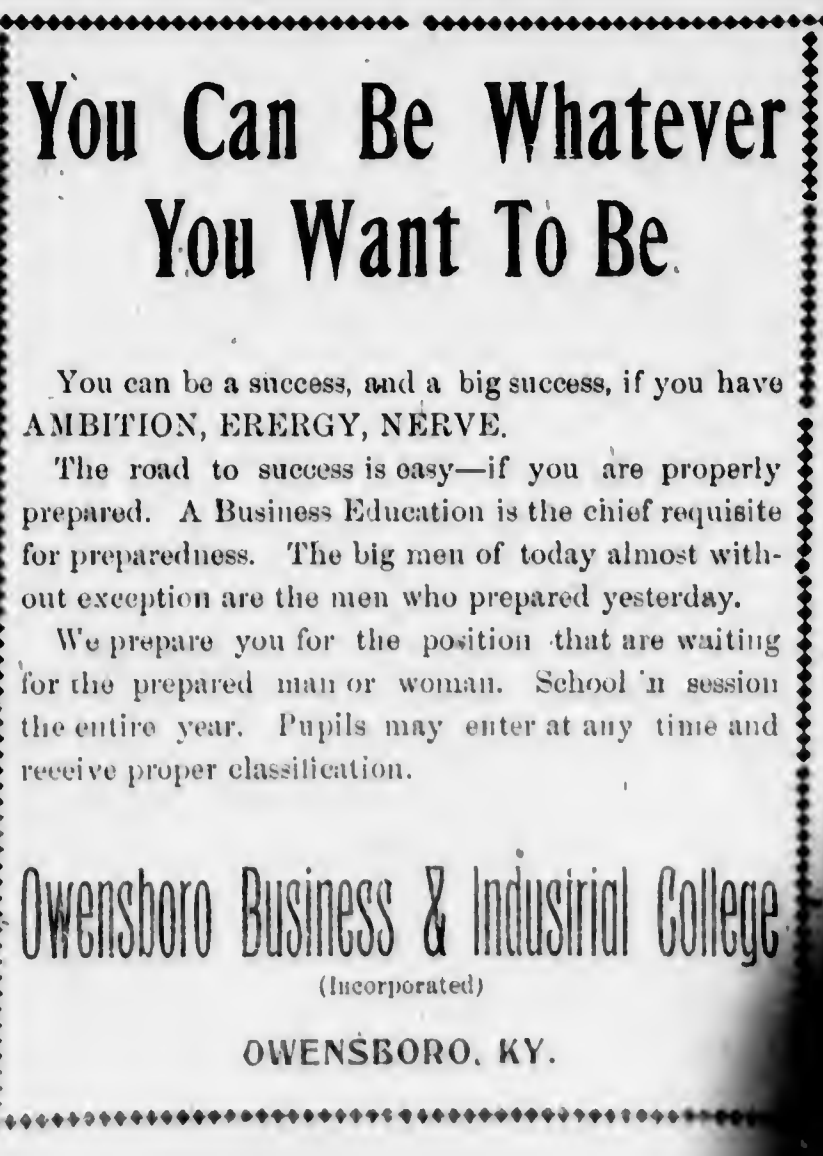
Starck Player-Pianos

Starck Player-Pianos are the best and most beautiful Player-Pianos on the market. You will be delighted with the many exclusive features of these wonderful instruments, and will be pleased with the very low prices at which they can be secured.

Piano Book Free

Send today for our new beautifully illustrated piano book which gives you a large amount of information regarding pianos. This book will interest and please you. Write today.

P. A. STARCK PIANO CO., 1343 Starck Bldg., CHICAGO



You Can Be Whatever You Want To Be

You can be a success, and a big success, if you have AMBITION, ENERGY, NERVE.

The road to success is easy—if you are properly prepared. A Business Education is the chief requisite for preparedness. The big men of today almost without exception are the men who prepared yesterday.

We prepare you for the position that are waiting for the prepared man or woman. School in session the entire year. Pupils may enter at any time and receive proper classification.

Owensboro Business & Industrial College
(Incorporated)
OWENSBORO, KY.

1

Cloaks and Coat Suits!



We are prepared to show you the completest line of Cloaks and Coat Suits that we have ever shown, and the qualities are the best, the prices reasonable, and the styles are the latest. Come in during the Fair and let us show you. Acquaint yourself with the styles and get the prices. A special invitation is extended to you to make our store your headquarters. Do this, and remember that it pays to trade with a house that saves you money.

FAIR & Co.
THE FAIR DEALERS

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28

L. R. & ST. L. R. R. TIME TABLE.
No. 113 due at Ellmitch 8:32 p. m.
No. 110 due at Ellmitch 7:30 a. m.
No. 112 Lv. Ellmitch ... 3:40 p. m.
Ar. Irvington ... 5:35 p. m.
Lv. Irvington ... 5:56 p. m.
Ar. Louisville ... 7:40 p. m.
No. 111 Lv. Louisville ... 8:35 a. m.
Ar. Irvington ... 10:06 a. m.
Lv. Irvington ... 10:40 a. m.
Ar. Ellmitch ... 1:04 p. m.
M. H. & E. R. R. TIME TABLE.
South Bound, No. 115—
Due at Hartford ... 8:45 a. m.
North Bound, No. 114—
Due at Hartford ... 5:55 p. m.
(Both "Mixed Trains")

Personal News and Social Events.

See Eck Rial for Kindling Wood.
May your Roofing Paint from Acton Bros. 1212
Mr. Ira Jones, of White Run, was here Monday.
See Hartford Mill Co., for Lime, Plaster and Cement.
Good Patent Flour for \$12.00 per barrel at Acton Bros. 1212
Mr. Ed. Taylor, of Russellville, is here attending the Fair.
Mrs. S. A. Anderson, of Louisville, is visiting relatives here.
Mr. Martin Collins, of Memphis, Tenn., is here attending the Fair.
The Ohio County Drug Co.—remember the name and place. 1312
Miss Ortel Fielden, of Henderson, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Woodward.
Mrs. J. E. Vickers, of Owensboro, is here visiting friends and attending the Fair.
Mr. Glenn Thinsley spent Saturday and Sunday with Halley Gray Mado at Bevier.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe White, of Narrows, returned Sunday from a few days visit with relatives in Owensboro.

Miss Mabel Duke, of Louisville, is the guest of her father, Mr. John A. Duke, and other relatives in Hartford.

Miss Sylvia Barnett, of Steubenville, Ohio, is making an extended visit to relatives in Hartford and vicinity.

WANTED—All kinds of junk, hides, wool, feathers and roots.
D. L. D. SANDEFUR.
511
Beaver Dam, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. John Miller, of Dundee, visited their daughter, Mrs. L. C. Patton, at Newburg, Ind., last week.

Mr. E. E. Brown and Mrs. Brown were in Owensboro Monday, for the purpose of having Mrs. Brown's eyes treated.

Mr. W. B. Wright, Jr., of Dawson Springs, came up Wednesday to visit his sister, Mrs. C. E. Smith, and attend the Fair.

Mrs. Ada Baird Crawford, of Pikeville, Ky., after spending three or four days here with friends, will return home today.

Harry May, with the I. C. R. R. Co., located at Memphis, Tenn., spent Sunday here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. May.

Rev. Greep, of Horse Branch, is conducting a protracted meeting at the New Daystar Christian church, near Barretts Ferry.

Mr. M. D. Thomas, of Morgan, Ky., returned home to-day, after spending a couple of days with his father, E. P. Thomas, and other relatives, here.

Hon. Alvis S. Bennett, secretary of the State Republican Executive Committee, spent the first of the week here with his father and other relatives.

Editor Coombs, of the Herald, Messrs. Howard Ellis, A. C. Porter and Judge C. M. Crowe visited the Centertown F. & A. M. lodge on last Saturday night.

Miss Cecil White, of Narrows, who dismissed her school, near Whitesville, on account of diphtheria in the neighborhood, about three weeks ago, reopened school Monday.

Cecil Felix, who has been chief clerk in Her's grocery for some years, has accepted a position with the Pond Creek Coal Co., at Stone, Ky., and left recently to assume his duties.

Dr. A. B. Riley, who was recently commissioned First Lieutenant, U. S. Army, Medical Officers Reserve Corps, has received orders to report at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and will leave Sunday.

Mrs. Elizabeth Shults is critically ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. T. L. Lloyd, near Narrows. Mrs. Shults is about eighty years old. She is the mother of Dr. Z. H. Shults, of Pleasant Ridge.

Remember the Furniture dealers when in need of a good piece of up-to-date Furniture for we have the goods at the lowest rock-bottom prices.
ACTON BROS.
Hartford, Ky. 1212

Dr. E. W. Ford, who has lately been commissioned Captain in the U. S. Army, Medical Officers Reserve Corps, has been assigned to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and will leave Sunday for that place.

Miss Bessie V. Fitzhugh, who has spent much of her time in recent years in Michigan, has sold her real estate there, and has returned to Sulphur Springs, where she will take up her permanent residence.

For Sale—Just received from the makers a 250-light Generator, proving too large for the purpose desired, will be sold at a very great bargain.
JOHN T. JACKSON.
1211
Rockport, Ky.

Messrs. Ruth Hudson and Lydia Hipsley, of McLean county; Mary Smith, of Falls of Rough, and Martha Ward, of R. 3, Hartford, were guests of Mr. W. G. Bennett from Wednesday afternoon until Thursday morning.

Dr. P. B. DeWitt, of Rockport, recently commissioned First Lieutenant in the U. S. Army, Officers Medical Reserve Corps, has been ordered to report, and will leave Sunday afternoon for Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty. The family of Lieut. DeWitt will make their home here, at least during his absence.

Mrs. Lorenzo Acton is in Louisville, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Patterson, where she will probably remain for some time in order to be near her husband, who is a recently drafted soldier, stationed at Camp Taylor.

Men Wanted—To work in steel foundry. Good chance to learn various trades. Good pay and advancement. Premiums paid for full week and overtime. Situated in good town. NATIONAL CAR COUPLER COMPANY, Attica, Indiana. 1115

For Sale—Fire Brick 3c each, and the following used material: Iron Pipe from 1 inch to 6 inch, Shafting, Bearings, Pulleys, Belting, Pipe Fittings, Saw Mill Carriage Receiving Springs and a lot of other saw mill fittings. JOHN T. JACKSON, 1211 Rockport, Ky.

Judge John B. Wilson harvested about sixty five bushels of apples from thirteen trees, making an average of five bushels to the tree. The apples were of fine quality, and the Judge has packed and shipped them to Henderson, where he will have them put on cold storage.

The Ohio County Fair, both yesterday and Wednesday, was well attended, better than the usual first and second day crowds, perhaps in attendance. The exhibits are above the average and excellent speed rings marked these, the first two days. All former records in point of attendance, it is believed, will be broken to-day and to-morrow.

Parvin Midkiff died at the residence of his father, Mr. W. P. Midkiff, near Sulphur Springs, Thursday, September 20, and was buried in the family burying ground Friday. Funeral service was held by Rev. Greep, of Horse Branch. Mr. Midkiff was about thirty years old, and had been in bed more than three years suffering of tuberculosis.

WANTED—Expert sewing machine girls to do plain sewing. Prefer them to have knowledge of power machine, however, we have experienced and patient instructors to teach them. No labor troubles. Pleasant surroundings. Want only those of good moral character. Good wages. Address THE F. A. AMES COMPANY, Incorporated, Owensboro, Ky. 1211

Miss Esther Renfrow died at the residence of her brothers, Will and James, near Mt. Vernon church, Thursday of last week. After funeral services conducted by Rev. Greep, of Horse Branch, her remains were interred in the Sand Rock burying ground, near Sulphur Springs, Friday. Miss Renfrow was about forty years old at the time of her death.

There were some remarkable coincidences in the lives and deaths of Miss Esther Renfrow and Mr. Parvin Midkiff, both of whom died near Sulphur Springs September 20. They joined the church on the same day, were baptised on the same day, by the same preacher, died on the same day, were buried on the same day and their funerals were conducted by the same minister.

For Sale—215 acres superior Green River bottom land, some hill, will divide to suit purchaser, 1 1/2 miles from Rockport, 1 mile from Echols, excellent corn and hay land, adjoining acres producing this year from 50 to 60 bushels corn per acre. Price \$20.00 per acre, one-third cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years.
JOHN T. JACKSON,
Rockport, Ky. 1211

Just after closing an adjourned session of Circuit Court here yesterday, Judge Slack received a telegram from the Governor directing him to go to Williamsburg, Whitley county, to hold a special term of court to hear an election contest suit. Judge Slack's service at the Whitley capital may necessitate the appointment of a special judge to open the Daviess Circuit Court at Owensboro Monday.

FORMER RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER IS GUILTY

Petrograd, Sept. 26.—Gen. Soukhomlino, former Minister of War, was sentenced to hard labor for life after conviction of the charge of high treason in the court here today. Madon Soukhomlino was acquitted.

THIRD REGIMENT OFF FOR HATTIESBURG, MISS.

The Third Regiment, Kentucky National Guard, which includes Co. H, of Hartford, left Camp Stanley, at Lexington, Wednesday, for the Hattiesburg, Mississippi campaign.

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There's always a surprise in store for us when we open a new shipment of Welworth Blouses—for it seems that the new models are always prettier than those we had before.

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Buy a Welworth Blouse Tomorrow, and Learn How Good a Blouse \$2 Will Buy.

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KHAKI FIRST USED IN INDIA IN 1848

Washington, Sept. 22.—What is the origin of khaki? To whom are we indebted for it?

It was adopted in British India in 1848 by Sir Harry Burnett Lumsden, who had been asked to equip a corps of guides to collect intelligence and to conduct an English force on the north-western frontier of India. The cloth used was a light cotton drill, as suited the climate of Hindustan, and took its name from a native term, "khaki," which means in the Urdu language "dusty," being derived from "khak" or dust. Thus the term is applied to the color of the cloth rather than to the material, says the Popular Science Monthly for September. The dictionary tells us it is pronounced kaykee by the natives, the English have given it to us as kharkee, and this is the correct pronunciation.

Having been approved, the use of the cloth spread from the guides to others in the Indian army, and it was worn in the Sepoy mutiny of 1857 by the English troops. In the Boer war, 1899-1902, khaki was adopted in the British service for an active service uniform, and so worn by all English and colonial troops in Africa. But as cotton was not warm enough for the African highlanders, uniforms of the same kind were made of serge, and the term khaki thus included woolen as well as cotton fabrics. Because it was well fitted for the climate of Cuba and the Philippines the United States chose khaki for the soldiers' uniforms during the Spanish-American war.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I am leaving the latter part of this week for Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to be gone indefinitely. All parties knowing themselves indebted to me will please come forward and settle same at once.

DR. A. B. RILEY.

FAIRVIEW.

Sept. 26.—Everybody is busy now cutting tobacco and corn, and getting ready to sow wheat and make molasses.

Mr. Barnie Wilson, of this neighborhood, who went to Dyersburg, Tenn., has returned home.

Mr. Marlen Haynes, from Booneville, Ind., spent Friday with his sister, Mary B. Wilson.

Everybody is preparing to go to the singing convention at Rosine Sunday.

Miss Mae Daniel, from Texas, is visiting her relatives, Mrs. O. W.

son and Mrs. Bob. Wilson.

Mr. Frank Haynes is on the sick list.

Some of the young people are going to the Fair at Hartford this week, while others would like to go, but are too busy with their work.

Mr. Frank Allen is visiting his son in Owensboro at present.

Mr. Charlie Christian is very poorly with cancer.

NOTICE OF LETTING

ROAD CONTRACT

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of October, 1917, at the court house door in Hartford, Ky., bids will be received and contracts let by the Ohio County Fiscal Court for the grading and construction of about four miles of inter-county seat State Aid Road as follows: Hartford and Owensboro public road from a point near Alexander schoolhouse about two miles north of Hartford to the precinct boundary line between the voting precincts of Beda and Buford, that is from Station Zero to last station, as outlined in the plans and specifications of said work of construction heretofore approved by the Fiscal Court and by the State Commissioner of Public Roads of Kentucky, which plans are on file in the offices of Road Commissioner of the State of Kentucky, in Frankfort, Ky., and County Judge of Ohio county, at Hartford, Ky., for examination.

Said bids will be received and contract let for construction of said road either by the mile or by the entire job in the discretion of the Fiscal Court at said time, and bids will be received and contracts let for the construction of the various and several sections of said road, considering one mile to the section. The estimated amount of work for the completion of said work in its entirety is as follows:

Fences rebuilt, 35 rods; trees and stumps; earth excavation, 9143 cu. yds.; rock excavation, 2835 cu. yds.; earth excavation—hor., 10698 cu. yds.; C. M. P. 18-in. 88 lb. ft., 24-in. 28 lb. ft.; concrete 1-2-3, 4.4 cu. yds.; 1-2-4, 179.2 cu. yds.; 1-2 1/2-5 231.9 cu. yds.; reinforcing 16094 lbs.; macadam loose, 4180 cu. yds.

Each bidder must accompany his bid with a bond or certified check payable to S. O. Keown, Sheriff of Ohio county, for the sum of \$500.00 as a guarantee that if the work is awarded to him he will enter into a contract with the Fiscal Court for the same. The Fiscal Court reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JNO. B. WILSON, J. O. C. C.

Farm Department

Advisable to Plow Garden This Fall.

Early plowing is necessary for an early garden. Land plowed in the fall will dry quicker and be ready to plant sooner than spring plowed land. The fall plowed garden should be left in the furrow slice unworked, because this rough surface will catch the winter rain and let the water soak into the sub-soil below; more soil moisture is stored; more of the surface soil finds its way into the opening in the subsoil thus loosening and ameliorating the latter. The higher masses of surface soil granulate under the influence of alternate freezing and thawing and sun and rain. If a garden is forked or spaded no attempt should be made to level it.

Usually at this season the subsoil is not wet and therefore will not be puddled by handling. Winter freezing mellow and disintegrates the subsoil. Leaves or similar loosening material to be worked into the soil are more plentiful in autumn. This fall working also gives the soil time to settle before spring plowing. Soil worked deep in the spring, leaving an opening below, may dry out badly, especially if much coarse organic matter is worked in shortly before planting.

During the first sunny days of early spring the rough surface of fall turned land dries and flocculates. It is in condition to work down and be planted to early vegetables in March or sometimes in February. On the other hand, land which lies unturned, smooth and flat during a wet winter has no dry flocculent surface and remains too wet to handle until late.

Lookout For Your Seed Potatoes Now.

Now is the time to go through the potato field and remove diseased plants. If one has not a seed plot already, it is advisable to select a good portion of the field and take particular care to remove wilted plants (those affected with blackleg, fusarium, etc.), as well as dwarfed plants and mixed varieties.

To secure vigorous, healthy potato plants, seed should be obtained from a strain that is uniformly healthy and robust. Clean storage should then be provided. Before planting the seed should be treated with corrosive sublimate, four ounces to 20 gallons of water. Only clean land, land that has had a three-year, or better, four or five year rotation, should be planted to potatoes. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture may be advisable, particularly in the northern parts of the State. Seed plots should be established each year, which should receive special care and from which weak or diseased plants should be removed.

Indications Show Short Burley Crop.

Tobacco men who have made a canvass of the burley growing belt within the past ten days, make the prediction that the crop this year will not produce more than half the usual yield, stating that indications point to one of the shortest crops in ten to fifteen years. The crop in Central Kentucky counties is spotted. A good portion of the crop has been cut this week. The long drouth throughout Central Kentucky, coupled with the fact that many of the plants never started growing, is given as the main reason for a short crop while the acreage is not as large through the Hurley belt as was first thought. Much of the tobacco was badly fired and growers cut it rather than run the risk of it being further damaged. Few fields of dead ripe tobacco are seen anywhere. Much of the crop will not mature even if rain comes, and with excessive moisture the crop can be damaged. Speculators have been busy throughout the entire Hurley belt and many crops are reported sold at 15 to 20 cents, with numerous sales made at \$200 per acre of surveyed ground.

The markets which have opened up in the Carolinas and other Southern States show an advance in prices, and according to reports on the Maryland markets the prices are the highest in thirty years. Tobacco growers predict tobacco average for the Hurley belt of \$20 per hundred and possibly higher, which would mean an increase of about 3 1/2 cents over last season, and thousands of dollars in the pockets of the growers. It is further stated that the increased demand in the war and the fact that manufacturers are short on their holdings, will materially increase the price for the product over the loose leaf brands.

Warehousemen everywhere are urging growers not to sell to speculators and to hold their crop and get the increase in price themselves. Another thing that is helping to advance the tobacco price is the indication for a curtailment in the average for 1918 by the increased acreage in wheat and corn throughout

Central Kentucky or the tobacco belt. President Lebus, of the Hurley Tobacco Company, predicts an average for this year's crop of 25 cents per pound. Considering every fact connected with the growing of tobacco and the increased demand everywhere in this and foreign countries there is, without question, a good advance indicated. Tobacco men of experience who have handled millions of pounds of the weed say that without a doubt the crop will not make more than one-half the yield of last season, and growers are beginning to feel the same way about the outlook.

Cheaper Scabbies Dip Approved.

Washington, D. C.—The use of a weak solution of nicotine in dipping scabby sheep and cattle is approved in an order issued today by the Secretary of Agriculture. This dipping solution differs from that hitherto required, by the elimination of sulphur.

Changes have been made following a series of careful experiments in the effort to cheapen the expense of dipping scabby animals and at the same time to insure the effectiveness of such treatment. Due largely to the heavy requirements for sulphur in war industries, the price of this element has greatly increased. In the dip as formerly made up, therefore, two comparatively costly substances were used. It is believed that the elimination of one of these substances will materially decrease the cost of this dip.

In addition to approving the use of a dipping solution in which nicotine is the active agent, the United States Department of Agriculture also approves the use of a lime and sulphur solution in the official dipping of sheep and cattle for scabbies.

Fertilizing Wheat.

No fertilizers should be used in the Central Blue Grass section this fall. In the fertilizer tests conducted by the Experiment Station, not a single bushel of increase has ever been obtained on wheat, in the Central Blue Grass section, by the use of any kind of commercial fertilizer at sowing time.

Everywhere outside of the Blue Grass section a fertilizer which supplies phosphorus only should be used. No farmer can afford to use commercial nitrogen and potash at present prices, even if they give some increase which is entirely unlikely. Acid phosphate, steamed bone meal, or basic slag supply phosphorus. Two hundred pounds per acre of one of these should be used on every acre of wheat sown in the state this fall outside of the Blue-grass region.

The experiments of the Station on its soil field in various areas of the state have shown remarkable increases from the use of lime, on all soils where phosphorus is needed. Ground limestone used in connection with phosphorus is certain to be profitable provided it can be obtained at a reasonable price.

Preparation of the Seed Bed.

Wheat grows best in a firm seed bed. Under no circumstances should the land be plowed when wheat follows corn, tobacco, cow peas, soy beans or any cultivated crop. The best preparation is a light disking to cover trash and loosen up enough soil to cover the seed. After disking, a plank drag should be used to level the land. If it is necessary to disk deeply to cover trash, as is sometimes true of corn land, a roller should be used to compact the seed bed.

When land is plowed, the plowing should be done as early as the removal of the preceding crop permits, in order that the seed bed may be gotten firm. The later the plowing is done, the greater the necessity for thorough working, especially rolling. Without any exception it pays to prepare a seed bed some time before sowing the seed if it can possibly be done.

Time of Planting.

Experiments have shown that October 1st to 10th is the safest time to plant wheat in Kentucky, everything considered. In southern parts of the State it is safer to wait until October 10th to 20th when there seems much danger of Hessian fly attacks. Late seeding is the only possible way of controlling this pest.

Seeding Wheat.

It pays to sow five to six pecks of seed per acre in Kentucky. The Station has proved this by repeated experiments. Except under the most favorable conditions, as when wheat is sown rather early on rich tobacco land or on fallow land, 6 pecks per acre pays better than five. Beware of seedmen who advertise varieties of wheat which require a seeding of only a peck or two per acre. There is absolutely no variety of wheat that gives as profitable yields at this rate as 5 to 6 pecks per acre.

Probably the most satisfactory drill is the single disk type that puts the drill rows 7 inches apart. Ex-

periments have shown no advantage in having the rows closer than this. The much advertised 4 inch drills give no better yields than the ordinary type, if indeed as good. Wheat should never be sown deeper than necessary to get the seed in moist soil and perfectly covered. Many poor stands of wheat are due to covering unnecessarily deep. Wheat should be drilled carefully so that there will be no skips and wide spaces between the drill rounds. Poor drilling frequently contributes considerably to low yield.

NOTICE.

We again call the attention of our readers to the fact that 'The Republican' will publish no communications unless signed by the author. Few weeks pass that anonymous articles are not received and it is not our desire to hurl newsy items into the waste basket. This anonymous communication rule is stated each week at the head of the editorial column and must be adhered to. Requests that names be omitted from print are complied with, but the manuscript must bear the writers' signature.

THE EDITOR.

RUSSIA PUZZLED AT KORNILOFF'S PLANS

KERENSKY AND GENERAL WERE IN CONSULTATION BEFORE REBELLION.

Petrograd, Sept. 22.—The controversy over the source of the recent Korniloff rebellion has proved to be the sensation of the day. Petrograd newspapers publish columns of revelations and interviews with the chief actors in the revolt and, while much is inexplicable, it is agreed that negotiations between Premier Kerensky and Gen. Korniloff for the establishment of a strong government at Petrograd preceded the rebellion. The march of Gen. Korniloff's troops on the capital is said to have been part of a scheme.

The Russian Voynia says the revolution has made an overwhelming impression on the members of the government who were not initiated into the plan and that these Ministers are awaiting Premier Kerensky's explanation.

Gen. Savinkoff, ex-Director of the War Department and later commander of the Petrograd troops sent against Gen. Korniloff, declares that he was dispatched to Gen. Korniloff by Premier Kerensky, who had resolved to proclaim martial law, with a mission to ask the Russian commander in chief to send to Petrograd a cavalry corps and the "savage" division under command of a General other than Gen. Krymoff, who was in bad political repute. Gen. Korniloff broke the agreement by sending both Krymoff and the "savage" division toward the capital.

Korniloff Draws Up Plan.

The Reich says that Gen. Korniloff drew up a plan for the salvation of the country comprising military repressive courts, the militarization of railroads and war workshops and the restoration of officers' disciplinary powers, which Premier Kerensky rejected. Nevertheless Korniloff promised Gen. Savinkoff that he would give full obedience to Kerensky. In order to make possible the proclamation of martial law, Gen. Savinkoff ordered the dispatch of cavalry to Petrograd.

Vladimir Lvoff arrived at army headquarters, the Reich says, with three alternative proposals from Premier Kerensky. The first was the resignation of Kerensky, the second was the formation of a directory within the cabinet, with the participation of Kerensky and Korniloff, and the third provided for the appointment of Korniloff as dictator. Gen. Korniloff, the newspaper says, chose the directory, but M. Lvoff falsely announced to Kerensky that Korniloff had commissioned him to present an ultimatum demanding that he be given sole dictatorship.

The Novoe Prema publishes a similar story and adds that when Premier Kerensky having received the ultimatum, telegraphed to Gen. Korniloff:

"Do you insist?" Korniloff thinking the question referred to the second alternative, answered: "Yes, I insist." Thereupon Kerensky, imagining that Korniloff had demanded a dictatorship under the threat of civil war, broke off the negotiations.

The former supreme army commander at headquarters, Gen. Filonenko, however, declares that Gen. Korniloff's revolt was known months in advance and that the demonstrations in his favor at the Moscow congress were no accident. Gen. Filonenko, when arrested by Korniloff, threatened to commit suicide, but Korniloff reassured him.

The correspondent of the Izvestiya reports that Gen. Korniloff's "striking battalion" still is defiant.

CLOTHING SET ON FIRE BY BULLETS

GERMANY'S NEW METHOD TO DESTROY INVADERS ARE WEAKENING.

British Front in France and Belgium, Sept. 23.—That phase of the battle of Flanders that occurred last Thursday and which has been characterized as the Battle of Menin Road was today largely a matter of history. Hard local fighting was still in progress at a point west of Gheluvelt, known as "Tower Hamlets," but, notwithstanding the determined efforts of the Germans to regain the ground they lost here, they were unable to dislodge the British troops, who had battled their way forward so gallantly over the marshy, wooded ground west of that place.

It was reported that the British battalions that captured Shrewsbury Forest and Iluglar Wood, to the east of the former place, in Thursday's drive, experienced a new kind of German frightfulness. The advancing troops are said to have been fired on with "flaming bullets." These bullets set the men's clothing afire and, in several instances, according to the account received here, wounded men had to be rolled in the mud by their comrades to extinguish the flames.

Casualties Heavy.

The German military code in the past has taken little count of losses in men, if results could be achieved. In the present instance the German counter attacks have not only been costly, but useless, for the British artillery in a majority of cases have torn the advancing columns to bits and driven the survivors back in hasty retreat. How great the German losses have been it is, of course, impossible to estimate, but it can be stated definitely that they were exceedingly severe.

Prisoners say that their casualties during the last few days of the British bombardment prior to the attack were very heavy, and especially on the night of September 18. During that night ration parties were so badly smashed that they were unable to reach the front line troops with food.

The Battle of Menin Road has furnished further evidence of that determination in the fighting qualities which has been going on in the German lines for some time. It must not be assumed from this statement that the Germans are in a demoralized state. During the last few days they have fought with great determination and skillfully, but they are not so good as they were.

Change in Attitude.

It is significant perhaps that the counter attacks delivered by the enemy on the first day were lacking the intensity of previous counter attacks, although the Germans had known that the offensive was pending and had had time to prepare for eventualities.

In this connection a change has been noted in the attitude of captured German officers. Apparently they no longer have faith in the future and have abandoned hope of success in the Western theater. The thing they are most interested in now is peace.

On the other hand, the morale of the British troops has never been at so high a pitch as at present. Everywhere along the line one finds the same feeling. The men are imbued with the idea that they have proved themselves stronger than their adversaries and they are filled with the determination to see the affair through to the finish.

The arrival of the American troops in France has done much to make even stronger this confidence. Everywhere the old-timers at the front are talking about their new allies from the United States, and it is agreed that the Americans will make a magnificent addition to the fighting power of the Allies in the West, and that the new combination will be invincible.

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TORNADO SEASON IS NOW UPON US

UNCLE SAM'S WEATHER EXPERTS GIVE OUT WARNING AND ADVICE.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The present season is particularly favorable to the development of tornadoes, according to the weather experts of the Department of Agriculture, which has issued a bulletin giving warnings and descriptions of storm conditions.

It says that tornadoes are usually preceded by high temperature and humidity—a weather condition generally said to be "sultry," "sticky" or "oppressive." Rain may come before, with or after a tornado, or very rarely, there may be no rain at all. The barometer does not foretell a tornado, tho it indicates low pressure; and tornadoes always occur in a "low" area.

The season in which tornadoes may be expected varies according to the region. They may visit the Gulf States in winter, and as the season advances, the region of greatest frequency is in the plains States and the Mississippi Valley, from April to September inclusive. In this region May is the worst month, with April next. East of the Appalachian Mountains, however, tornadoes rarely occur until after July. Generally they come between 3:30 and 5 p. m., but they may even come at night.

Persons may somewhat avoid tornado danger by watching the local signs and reading the weather maps, which at least show the conditions which favor tornado formation. The local signs are heavy, dark clouds first in the Southwest, almost immediately followed by clouds in the Northwest and North. A funnel-shaped cloud is a sure sign, tho there may be a tornado when such a cloud is not readily seen. If a funnel cloud can not be seen, the whirling motion of the air may be known by a peculiar roaring noise, somewhat like the rumble of distant thunder or the approach of a heavy train of cars.

If one can see the cloud and get an idea of the direction in which it is moving, the zone of safety is at right angles to the direction of motion. The Southern margin is usually more dangerous than the Northern, and this should be remembered in seeking a place of safety. The width of the path of greatest destruction is ordinarily not more than a few hundred yards, tho this destructive diameter may be from some rods wide to a half mile, or sometimes wider.

In some of the plain States there are so-called "cyclone" cellars, and where these are not available the southwest corner of the cellar of a frame building is the next best place. Brick buildings are not so safe, but the cellar is probably the safest place in them.

Weather men define a tornado as a violent windstorm with rain or hail, thunder and lightning, in which the air masses whirl with great velocity around a central core while the whole storm travels across the country in a narrow path at high speed.

A cyclone, in the definition of the Weather Bureau, is not necessarily a windstorm of great velocity, but rather a widespread storm that moves with pressure—indicated as "low" on the weather map—gives conditions essential to tornadoes. Many cyclones never develop a tornado, but a tornado never develops without the cyclone, and almost invariably the tornadoes occur in southeast quarter of the low area. About 123 cyclones pass across the United States each year, moving in a general way from West to East. They are of great benefit because they induce a movement of surface air from the South and Southeast, and the rainfall that makes the great interior valleys a rich agricultural region is dependent upon these southern, moisture-bearing winds.

Tornadoes almost invariably move in an easterly direction and generally from southwest to northeast. The average length of the path of destruction is about twenty-five miles, and this path may not be continuous. If the funnel cloud is not in contact with the earth during its whole course.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

HOW TO TELL THE RANK OF OFFICERS

Washington, Sept. 22.—All commissioned officers wear a black and gold hat cord. On the collar of his shirt a Second Lieutenant wears a bronze ornament—for the Infantry crossed rifles with the number of his regiment in the upper angle; for cavalry, crossed sabres; field artillery, crossed cannon; coast artillery, a shell on the crossed cannon; engineer corps, turreted castle; signal

corps, crossed flags with a flaming torch; medical corps, a wand entwined by two serpents; quartermaster corps, gold key crossed with sword and surmounted by a wheel and eagle; ordnance, a bursting shell. He will also wear 1-4-inch stripes around his cuff.

A First Lieutenant will wear the same insignia and in addition one single silver bar on each side of his collar. On his overcoat he wears a single scroll of narrow black braid.

A Captain wears two silver bars and a double scroll of braid.

A major wears the same insignia with a golden oak leaf on his shoulders and three scrolls of braid. A Lieutenant Colonel wears a silver oak leaf and four scrolls of braid; a Colonel, a silver spread eagle and five scrolls of braid.

A Brigadier General wears a silver star; a Major General, two silver stars; a Lieutenant General, two stars with coat of arms of the United States between.

The noncommissioned officers wear chevrons above the elbow to denote their rank—Corporal, two chevrons; sergeant, three; first sergeant, three, with a diamond or ozongo in the center.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine, manufactured by P. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Medicine fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Kin in Kaiser's Army. New York, Sept. 22.—One of the men drafted by board No. 59, at the New Utrecht High School, in Brooklyn, is Jack Wendel, 23 years old, of 1430 Seventy-seventh Street, Lefferts Park, who has a brother in the army of the Kaiser. The conscript came to this country when he was but 10 years old. His brother remained behind. Now, by a whim of fate, the two brothers may face each other on the field of battle.

"I have not heard from brother in some time," said Wendel. "I do not know whether he is still alive. I am heart and soul with the land I have adopted."

"These are not times when petty individual affairs can be considered. There is too much at stake. I am for America, first, last and all the time."

Sudden changes of temperature and underwear bring spring colds with stuffed up head, sore throat and general symptoms. A dose of Dr. King's New Discovery is sure relief, this happy combination of antiseptic balsams clears the head, soothes the irritated membranes and what might have been a lingering cold is broken up. Don't stop treatment when relief is first felt as a half cured cold is dangerous. Take Dr. King's New Discovery till your cold is gone.

Only Twenty Years Ago. Ladies wore bustles. Operations were rare. Nobody swatted the fly. Nobody needed a silo. Nobody had appendicitis. Nobody sprayed orchards. Nobody wore white shoes. Cream was five cents a pint. Most young men had "livery bills." Cantelopes were muskmelons. You never heard of a "tin lizzie." Doctors wanted to see your tongue. Milk shake was a favorite drink. Advertisers did not tell the truth. Nobody cared for the price of gasoline.

Farmers came to town for their mail.

The hired girl drew one-fifty a week.

The butcher "threw in" a chunk of liver.

Folks said pneumatic tires were a joke.

Nobody listened on the phone.

There was no sane Fourth nor electric motors.

Straw stacks were burned instead of baled.

Publishing a newspaper was not a business.

People thought English Sparrows were birds.

Jules Verne was the only convert to the submarine.

You stuck tubes in your ears to hear a phonograph and it cost a dime.—Exchange.

A Careful Witness.

Not long ago a man was charged at a country court with trespassing, and also with shooting some pigeons which belonged to a farmer.

In giving his evidence the farmer was exceedingly careful, even nervous, and the lawyer for the defense endeavored to frighten him.

"Now," he remarked, sternly, "remember you're on oath. Are you prepared to swear this man shot your pigeons?"

"I didn't say he did shoot 'em,"



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was the reply. "I said I suspected him of doing it."

"Ah! Now you're coming to it. What made you suspect the man?"

"Well, I first caught him on my land with a gun. Secondly, I heard a gun go off and had seen some pigeons fall. Thirdly, I found four of my pigeons in his pocket—and I don't think them birds flew into his pocket and committed suicide for the fun of the thing."—Chicago News.

Dead or Fainting.

Servant (to Irish laborer)—Here is beer, Pat. If you care to have it, but I'm afraid it's quite dead.

Pat—Oh, dead it is. Well, then, darling, it's meself who is just the boy to bury it.—Tit-Bits.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, THE SATURDAY EVENING POST and THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN wish to secure the spare time of a man or woman to act as local representative in Hartford and vicinity, looking after the renewals of their many subscriptions in this section, and introducing these publications to new readers. Payment will be made in salary and commission. Previous experience is desirable but not essential. For details address, with references, Box 654, THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Independence Square, Philadelphia. 1712

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